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Периодически следует проверять прибор (не реже одного раза в три месяца). Проверка прибора производится следующим образом: заряжают 3-5 подкамерных камер и, не подвергая их облучению, измеряют дозу. При измерениях стрелка измерительного прибора должна устанавливаться на черном поле шкалы около нуля.

**Комплект индивидуального  
дозиметрического контроля типа КИД-1**

Комплект КИД-1 аналогичен ИД-1. Он имеет те же диапазоны измерений, по дозам и энергиям рентгеновского и  $\gamma$ -излучений.

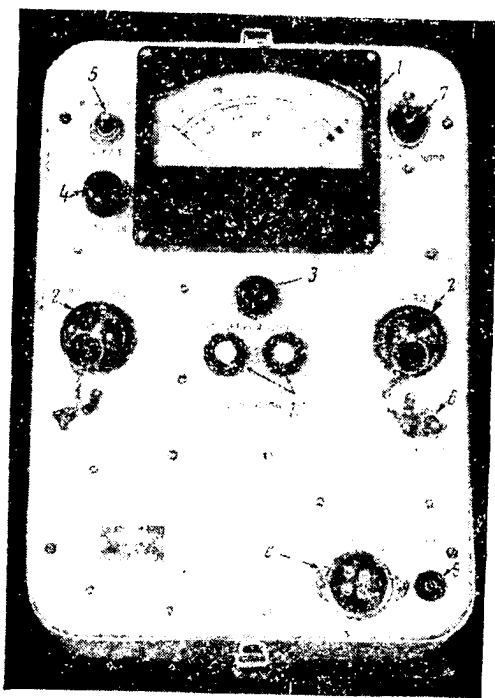


Рис. 25. Передняя панель пульта прибора «КИД-1».

1 — измерительный прибор; 2 — зарядное и измерительное гнезда; 3 — установка шкалы; 4 — установка нуля; 5 — тумблер «измерение — заряд»; 6 — сетевой тумблер; 7 — регулировка напряжения заряда; 8 — сетевая колодка; 9 — клемма «земля»; 10 — указатель диапазонов.

камер, имеющих вид авторучки. Перед выдачей камеры заряжаются до определенного потенциала. Под воздействием излучения в камере создается ионизация, в результате чего ее потенциал уменьшается. По разности потенциалов в камере до и после работы определяют дозу  $\gamma$ -излучения, полученную работающим. Зарядка камер и определение потенциала после ношения определяется на специальном измерительном пульте. На рис. 33 и 34 представлен общий вид зарядно-измерительного устройства и конденсаторных камер, входящих в комплект КИД-1. При помощи этих камер можно измерить дозу  $\gamma$ -излучения от 0,02 до 2 р.

Помимо прибора КИД-1 для индивидуального контроля при помощи ионизационных камер используются комплекты типа ДК-0,2 и др., которые отличаются диапазоном измеряе-

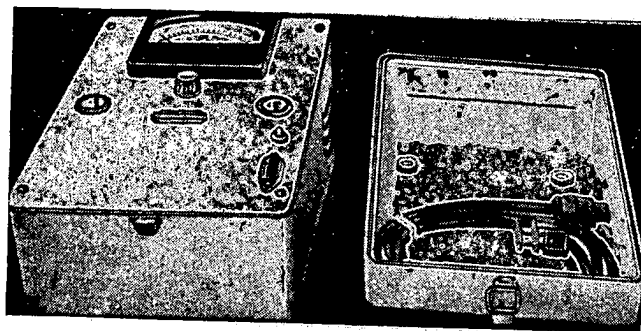


Рис. 33. Зарядно-измерительное устройство комплекта КИД-1.

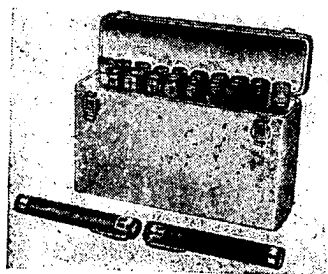


Рис. 34. Конденсаторные камеры комплекта КИД-1.

мых доз и некоторыми конструктивными особенностями камер и измерительного пульта.

Методика ИЛК основана на использовании вспышечных кристаллофосфоров, которые под воздействием излучения возбуждаются и накапливают энергию возбуждения, пропорциональную дозе. Возбужденные сохраняются достаточно длительное время и при освещении инфракрасным светом проявляются в виде световой

вспышки, по яркости которой судят о величине дозы, полученной фосфором, а следовательно, и человеком, носившим его. Фосфоры выдаются работникам в специальных све-

AN UNDERTAKING OF GREAT STATE IMPORTANCE /

by Colonel General of Aviation  
O. Tolstikov

in Voennye Znaniia, No. 2, 1962, pp. 21-22

Our country has entered the period of accelerated construction of Communism and seeks to achieve new success in the fulfillment of national economic plans. The Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, is realizing the cherished hopes of mankind -- Communism.-

The new Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the program of peace and construction, expresses the fundamental interests of the Soviet people, their innermost expectations and hopes. The entire content of this wonderful document is steeped in the concern of the Party in the further strengthening of the might of our Motherland, the raising of its material and spiritual wealth, in the welfare and happiness of the Soviet people.

The grandiose successes of the Soviet Union in the construction of Communism, the continuous growth of the economic and political might of all countries in the socialist camp evoke the fear and anger of world reaction which is headed by the imperialists of the United States.

Under various pretexts the imperialist states reject the Soviet proposals for general and complete disarmament and continuously increase their armed forces. Lately the American press advertizes a great deal ~~of~~ the so-called neutron bomb -- the product of the people-hating policy of imperialism. These 20th century cannibals expect to kill all living things with neutron explosions, while leaving intact buildings and equipment.

Under these conditions, when the imperialists openly prepare a new world war, the Soviet Union, while not ceasing for a moment its persistent <sup>struggle</sup> ~~fight~~ for disarmament, for a stable peace in the entire world, is forced to take the necessary measures to strengthen its defense capability, for the protection of the Soviet people, the peoples of the entire great commonwealth of socialist states. "As long as imperialist aggressors exist, we must be on our guard, keep our powder dry, perfect the defense of the socialist countries, and of their armed forces," -- is stated according to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the resolution of the 22nd Congress.

In response to the intrigues of the imperialists the Soviet government declared already on August 31, 1961, that the USSR has developed and created new super-powerful bombs with the TNT equivalent of 50, 100 and more million tons. N. S. Khrushchev said in his speech at the 5th World Trade Union Congress: "Now,

-3-

a war, these will hang over their heads like a sword of Democles 50 and 100 megaton Soviet bombs." The Soviet armed forces are in a constant state of readiness to offer a shattering rebuff to any aggressor if he tries to attack us.

Contemporary war, if it is started by the imperialists, will inevitably develop into a missile-nuclear war. Along with the nuclear weapons the aggressor also may use chemical and bacteriological weapons.

By their power and scale of destructiveness contemporary weapons are infinitely greater than all the weapons of past armies. Among the tested nuclear charges there exist now such weapons, the power of each of which surpasses all the explosives used during the Second World War and even all those used during the entire history of mankind.

As distinct from previous wars, the missile-nuclear war, if it is initiated, will extend over an enormous territory. It will quickly draw into the sphere of military action all countries and peoples of the world.

Especially difficult and tense will be the first days of the war. During that time both sides will seek to retain the initiative and determine in a short period the outcome of the war in their favor.

The enormous destruction and human losses can seriously interfere with the administration of the country, sharply reduce the activities of industry, transportation, and communication if the necessary preparation of the rear of the country for contemporary war are not instituted.

-4-

In a missile-nuclear war, especially in its initial stage, there will be no difference between the front and the rear. That is why under condition of a missile-nuclear war, along with the defense of the state boundaries from enemy attack, the strengthening of the defense capability of the entire country is of exceptionally great importance for the state.

One of the tasks of raising the level of the defense capability of our Motherland is the strengthening and constant improvement of civil defense.

Civil Defense of the USSR, or, as it was called earlier, local anti-air defense [MPVO], which was started nearly 30 years ago has honorably justified its purpose. In the extremely difficult conditions of the Great Fatherland war the civil defense staffs, services and units accomplished tremendous work in protecting the population and facilities of the national economy from attacks by the enemy air force, ensured the uninterrupted work of industry and transportation, and dealt with the damage caused by attacks from the air.

Civil defense has made a considerable contribution to the national victory over fascism. It is sufficient to say that of the total number of Soviet citizens who suffered injuries as a result of enemy air attack on the administrative and industrial centers of our country, over 70 percent were saved by the forces of local anti-air defense.

In the post-war period a series of measures were carried out to improve the organization and for the purpose of raising the state of constant readiness of the local anti-air defense. Under contemporary conditions these measures have become considerably more difficult, in view of the appearance of such powerful means of mass destruction as thermonuclear weapons while the delivery time of such weapons to targets has been drastically shortened.

If earlier our cities could solve the problem of protection of the population and of economic installations from enemy air attacks, and deal with the damage caused by the bombardment with their own resources, under contemporary conditions this will require the expenditure of great forces and resources. The large scale of the rescue work, its difficulty, the short time period for carrying it out will require the use of tens and sometimes even hundreds of thousands of persons, a great deal of various equipment, means of transportation and so on.

This is why local anti-air defense has ceased to be local and has become a state wide system and therefore is now called civil defense, since it requires the active participation of each citizen of the USSR. Under contemporary conditions of anti-air defense, the anti-nuclear, anti-chemical, anti-radiation and anti-bacteriological protection of the troops, population and national economy, the rescue and urgent repair and rehabilitation work are integral elements of the defense of the country. The protection of the population, of the



national economy and of military formations must be considered as one of the most important and decisive problems of the defense activities of the state.

Civil defense of the USSR is now an inseparable part of the defensive strength of our Motherland. Being organized and instituted throughout the territory of the country, it is one of the most important factors in determining the potential strength and survivability of the state under war conditions.

The administration of civil defense in establishments of the national economy is the task of the heads of these establishments.

On the collective farms, state farms and other agricultural enterprises there are organized non-military formations for the primary purpose of carrying out work on overcoming the change caused by an enemy attack.

The strengthening and perfection of civil defense, providing for the constant readiness of its forces and equipment -- is a most important general state task.

The protection of the population under conditions of contemporary war, is the most important and difficult task of civil defense. It can be solved by means of timely execution of a whole complex of organizational, medical and engineering-technical [shelters - author] measures.

Equally important is the timely implementation of measures to assure the uninterrupted work of industrial enterprises, power facilities, transportation and communication in war time.

An integral part of the general problems of ensuring the survival of the country under condition of war is the protection of farm animals, crops, food supplies, and unprocessed food, water and cattle feed from bacteriological, radioactive and chemical contamination and the elimination of the effects of their contamination.

To strengthen and raise the state of readiness of civil defense of great importance are measures providing for the timely and effective warning of the danger from an enemy attack, and the creation of a reliable communication system, which could assure a flexible and uninterrupted control not only over the forces and means of civil defense but also of all the national economy in time of war.

However, at the present time the problems of protecting the population are not solved here in a fully perfected (kvalifitsirovanno) manner. The development of new super-powerful weapons of mass destruction has given rise among some comrades to mistaken views on the problem of protection of the population, to a skeptical attitude towards the possibility of solving this problem. They are especially dubious about the engineering-technical [shelter] measures. They incorrectly assumed that the defensive measures consist only in building shelters, and ignored other methods and means of defense. It is clear that such views cannot be regarded as being correct.

Protective structures are effective means of defense. They must be adopted to protect people as well as for use in the national economy (for example, garage-shelters, movie theater shelters,

transportation and pedestrian tunnels adopted for shelter purposes and so on).

The execution of rescue and of the most urgent repair work in the disaster areas and providing aid to the population in that area is one of the primary tasks of civil defense. It is very important to provide prompt medical assistance and mutual help to the casualties and to preserve the necessary public order.

Under contemporary conditions, the most urgent task is the training of the entire population in methods of defense against nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons and in ways of dealing with the damage from an enemy attack. The training of the population at the present time is being conducted by such mass public organizations as the Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy [DOSAAF] and the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR.

On the whole this work is carried out satisfactorily but in some cities the training of the population in methods of defense against weapons of mass destruction is slow and is not too well organized, its duration is drawn out. In a number of instances the quality of the training is low, there is insufficient use made of visual aids, and the listeners acquire little experience in practical methods. There are instances of deliberate curtailment of the training program.

At the present time, apart from the training of the population, the DOSAAF committees face a number of new tasks -- the preparation of unit commanders and of various civil defense specialists (dosimeter

-9-

operators, bomb disposal specialists, radio operators, drivers, bulldozer operators, etc.). In order to complete these tasks, it is necessary to carry out a large scale organizational and methodological preparation of the instructors and teaching staffs of the civil defense schools of DOSAAF.

Civil defense -- is a matter of great state importance. All the toilers of our country are interested in its success. It is the honorable duty of all Communist members of DOSAAF and of the general active membership to improve their role in the fulfillment of the tasks of strengthening and perfecting civil defense.

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